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General Summary of News.

EUROPE.

Since our last, we have to report the arrival of the Minerva from Madras, the Letters by which were yesterday distributed from the Post Office. The Rose may be hourly expected. The List of Passengers by these vessels has already been given.

The American Ship Palladium, from Leghorn the 17th of April, was also announced yesterday, and we may expect by her some Italian Gazettes, bringing Continental intelligence down to a later date than we have received through the English Papers.

The details of the Shipping Intelligence of the day will be found in our last page.

Although whatever of public intelligence had been brought by the Minerva to Madras has already transpired through the Papers of that Settlement, and been again copied into those of this Presidency, the private Letters brought by her furnish some further particulars.

The most striking feature of the times in England is great gloom and despondency in the mercantile world, by the decline of markets for our manufactures abroad, and of consumption for Colonial productions at home. The prices of Cotton, Silk, Sugar, Pepper, and other East Indian articles, were at their lowest ebb, and no prospect of amendment was at hand.

We have heard from more quarters than one, that the gloomy picture which we drew but a few weeks since of the state of British Commerce and Finance was overcharged, and not justified by a temperate examination and comparison of facts; and it has been said too, that even if correct in all its bearings, it was dangerous to make public, facts which might lead to despondency, mistrust, and general want of confidence.

It is this mistaken delicacy, however, which has given rise to more evils, both in government and trade, than the boldest and most open statements of things as they are; and as we know that there is nothing like *accurate* information, favorable or unfavourable, for the safe conduct of business, so we believe that if some honest statesmen could be found, who as a Minister would fairly and honestly avow the difficulties under which the nation laboured, instead of leaving it to an Opposition whose motives are always called in question to expose them, he would do a more essential service to his country than all the framers of imposing and delusive statements of flourishing revenue and improving state of ships, colonies, and commerce, ever yet effected.

We have already stated the depression in price of all the principle articles of colonial, and particularly of East India, supply in England. The following extract of a late Letter from Manchester, will speak to the truth of our statement with regard to the manufactories:

"Notwithstanding, says the writer, the comparative briskness of trade for some time past, every one commiserates the forlorn and hopeless situation of the poor half-starved weavers, who have recently been compelled to submit to a farther reduction of their miserable wages. Their condition is truly wretched, being compelled to labour from five in the morning until ten at night, and unable to procure even the common necessaries of life. All who could find means to emigrate, have within the last few months quitted their native country in disgust, and others are preparing to follow; but the married men, many of whom have large families, are compelled to remain, and to eke out their scanty earnings by the grudgingly-doled aid of parish relief. It is impossible that this state of things can last; and although the flame may be smothered for a time, the embers of discontent are taking deep root, and alienating the love of country in the bosoms of many of our best artizans. It is a fact which challenges contradiction, that many of the best hands among the weavers are compelled to labour 17 hours out of the 24 for the scanty pittance of 12s. per week: and even this is high wages, in comparison with what many of them get, who have families of from six to ten depending on them for support!!!"

On the subject of the obnoxious nature of taxation on the poorer classes of British subjects, for no one can deny that the weight of the pressure bears principally on them, we have every day fresh examples. The most strenuous exertions have been made throughout every part of the country to oppose the projected Tax on Coals, an article without which the poor can no more exist than without clothing, and which would create universal distress; while the Earl of Liverpool has dared to say in the House of Lords, that whatever opposition might be made by the people to this tax, His Majesty's Ministers were determined to carry it through.

The enormous duties on Salt are even still more oppressive, though, like the former, they bear most heavily on the lower orders of the people, and are, besides, pregnant with a thousand evils. The following are some of the principal features of this intolerable burthen.

The tax on salt amounts to 34 times the cost of the manufactured article: the consumer pays 3400 per cent. as duty on the manufacture of it. What now cost the purchaser 35l. of which one is paid to the manufacturer, and 34 to the Excise, would cost him 20s. if salt were duty free. It is contrary to all the acknowledged principles of taxation; unequal in its pressure, bearing more heavily on the salt proprietor and the poor than on the other classes of society,—voluminous, uncertain, and intricate: inconvenient in the manner of payment, by requiring a large pecuniary advance, which throws the trade in duty-paid salt into the hands of a few monopolists, thereby enhancing the price; and injurious to the fisheries, agriculture, trade, commerce, financial resources, and to the moral habits of the people, offering such powerful temptations as may corrupt honest poverty, and convert the industrious labourer into an unprincipled criminal. It is laid on one of the

necessaries of life, essential to the bodily health of the poor, and entering into the composition or preservation of almost every article of food; it is the cause of our allowing the fisheries of Holland, America, and other rival states, who use our salt, and our fishing banks, to supplant us. By the duty on salt, the poor on the sea coasts are robbed of employment and subsistence, and in the interior of nutritious food—while our Navy is deprived of an invaluable nursery for seamen, and the means of supporting them in peace. The repeal of this tax would bestow on every cottager in the kingdom five shillings annually for each adult in his family (the tax on the salt consumed by each being calculated at that sum), and a similar gift for all his younger children in due proportion to their ages. What a magnificent donation! Where is the charity, public or private, that can hope, in its largest views, to confer so great a boon? Five shillings annually to every poor person in so populous a kingdom; besides giving the cottager the means of preserving his bacon, too often sold for want of a sufficiency of salt—of laying up meat bought in a cheap season—and fish, at those moments when it can be had almost for nothing. Salt herrings it is supposed, might in this case be sold for a penny a pound. The health of the cottager and his family would thus be materially improved (as the most eminent Physicians are agreed on the benefits of a free use of this article, particularly in a moist climate), and the artificial want of a gift which ranks next to air and water in abundance and utility, would no longer be a source of discontent and an incitement to vice. Immorality, evasions, theft, perjury, and the habit of considering laws as nugatory, in a point of daily recurrence, are all followers of this tax in every country. It is a premium on pilfering and perjury. The small farmer who has a flock of one hundred sheep, would give them (if the articles were free from taxation), for a few pence every year, that quantity of salt necessary to their perfect health.—Its great utility in this respect—also as a manure—as a wholesome addition to the food of horses—as adding to the nutritious qualities of good hay, and as neutralizing the faults of that which has been badly saved, are all attested by practical and scientific Agriculturists, such as Bishop Watson, Sir John Sinclair, Lord Somerville, Dr. Darwin, Mr. Curwen, and others.

The following articles of late intelligence from home, of a miscellaneous nature, may be added.

Mr. Cullen, a tea-dealer, in Dublin, who was prosecuted on the charge of selling spurious tea, after 18 days investigation, has proved, that the spurious leaves found among his stock were received from the India House, and consequently must either have been adulterated in Leadenhall-street or in China!

The Arctic dogs brought home by Capt. Ross, originally four in number, multiply, like Queen Anne's farthings. Seven of them have been sent as presents to several parts of the continent.

Ministers, it is said, have it in contemplation to repeal all the present existing Acts of Parliament affecting the Custom and Excise, for the purpose of consolidating them into one general Act. This plan has been suggested by the great loss and injury sustained in the commercial world, from the doubts and difficulties arising from contradictory clauses in the several amended Acts upon the various articles in those two great branches of the public revenue. The plan, when carried into effect, will afford great relief to merchants.

A French Journal observes, that cabbage is a sovereign remedy for curing intoxication from wine, and that it has even the power of preventing it. This intelligence may be of some use in France, where wine can be had at a moderate rate; but in England, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has, by the heavy system of taxation, rendered it unnecessary to go to the expence of buying cabbage to prevent the effects of drinking wine.

The Hon. Edward Stewart, one of the Commissioners of the Navy, is to be appointed Commissioner of Customs; and the Hon. G. A. C. Stapylton, now Paymaster and Inspector of Marines, is to succeed Mr. Stewart as Commissioner of the Navy; Colonel Shaw is to succeed Colonel Stapylton as Paymaster of Marines. Thus we see a new appointment at the Navy Board, though by the Report of the Committee it is recommended that whenever a vacancy shall occur at that Board it should not be filled up, since during peace, there is not the slightest necessity for the existing number. How will the present Parliament reconcile this with the declarations of Ministers as to their plans of retrenchment?

The Newry Telegraph says—"It has been stated to us by a person in this town, that a female child, of about three years old, was found, in a fish pond of the Rev. Mr. Moffit, near Clones. It had about its neck a cord and a large stone. A countryman passing by about the time hearing the cries of the child, took it up and carried it home. In the morning, when he was bringing the child home, it exclaimed, "Oh! don't bring me to my mother, to M— B—, to drown me again."

The following report of a trial for Crim-Con at York, on 17th of March last is thus stated:—Mr. Winter, the Plaintiff in this case, was a timber-merchant at Hull, and had been married in 1810.—The defendant, Mr. Walton, was a handsome young man, and had been for some time visiting at the plaintiff's house. He very often accompanied Mrs. Winter to the Theatre, and was observed to be very familiar with her. Two particular acts of adultery were sworn to by a female servant.—For the defendant it was contended, that the husband must have known or suspected an improper intercourse between his wife and the defendant, and therefore, by his carelessness, had forfeited any claim to large damages.—Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 1500L

In the beginning of Jan. at the Sheriff's Court, Bedford-row, a Jury met to assess the damages in the case of Capt. Temple v. — Paulett, Esq. nephew to the Marquis of Buckingham, for criminal conversation with the wife of the plaintiff. The defendant had led judgement go by default in the Court above. The seduction was effected in Buckingham, in October, 1817, during the plaintiff's absence in Suffolk, to attend the sick bed of his mother. The Jury returned a verdict, assessing the damages at 5000L

A gentleman who had landed at Dover from France, in March last, was overhauled by the tide-surveyor of the customs, and 75 gold watches and 55 gold musical seals taken from his person; the value of the whole is estimated at nearly £1000. The passenger's name is said to be Levey, and the articles were very curiously concealed round different parts of his body.

The Lord Advocate of Scotland, who had been directed by the High Court of Justiciary to make inquiry into the cause of the late outrage at the execution of Johnston, has reported, that there was no ground for any proceedings against the Magistrates. The Lord Justice Clerk expressed a hope, that the most active measures should be taken to prevent a recurrence of an event which, he said, was a disgrace to the metropolis of Scotland.

At an inquest on the body of a child burnt to death, the following was stated to be an effectual mode of preventing such dreadful accidents—After the clothes are washed, rinse them in a pan of clear water, in which alum has been dissolved, the quantity to be just what will give the water an acid taste, then dry and make up the clothes in the usual manner. This will make them look clearer, and prevent them taking fire, at least from fanning in a blaze; they will burn slowly, like woollen.

The Birmingham Chronicle says—"In a village in Staffordshire not a 100 miles from L—g—n, on examining the parish accounts, the three following curiosities appeared:—One of the overseers had made *sixty-three weeks* in the year; an item in the other overseer's account was for a sum of money paid in aid of the *county rats*; this caused a good deal of laughter, in which none joined more heartily than the constable; who immediately afterwards produced his accounts, in which was a charge for holding a *conquest* over a man found dead."

The following is an address delivered by the manager of a small theatre in Ireland, where Mr. Rae was engaged to perform. There were only three people in the house:—"Ladies and gentlemen.—As there is nobody here, I'll dismiss you all: the performances of this night will not be performed; but the performances of this night will be repeated to-morrow evening."

Of Foreign Intelligence, there are also many scattered notices which have not yet transpired, some of which we glean from the files of French Journals which we recently announced as reaching us, extending to the end of February, and others from the Foreign News, to which some of the English Papers are so largely devoted.

France.—In the Chamber of Deputies on the 17th of Feb. the petition of a Sieur Regis of St. Domingo, was presented, praying the repeal or modification of the Ministerial circular of the 18th Nivose, year XI. which forbids marriages between negroes and whites. The Commission proposed the order of the day on this application, as the government of the King had already annulled the Ministerial circular complained of, and had enjoined the authorities in the colonies to conform themselves in future to the existing laws, which do not prohibit such marriages.

M. de Villevesque, in supporting the propriety of annulling the decree, as essential to any future reconciliation between France and St. Domingo, said, "I know that in retaining the desire of recovering St. Domingo, you are too wise, too humane, and too enlightened, to conceive the project of bending under the yoke of slavery the victorious front of 500,000 people who inhabit that country. It is only by your respect for the equality proclaimed by the charter, and by the maintenance of public liberty, that you can lay the foundation of an eternal reconciliation between the colony of St. Domingo and France; but you must know, that frequent marriages between the whites and people of colour are the surest means of extinguishing hatred and resentments."

M. Pasquier observed, that the Ministry had already destroyed the effect of the circular. The Chamber therefore passed to the order of the day.

Gen. Sarrazin has appealed from the indictment preferred against him by the Royal Court for polygamy. Gen. Maisson is said to have been appointed to the Governorship of the First Military Division, vacant by the death of Marshal Perignon. In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Riviere reported from the Committee of Petitions a claim made by three persons, named Adams, Morizet, and Beauvisage, for the recovery of the amount of various Treasury bills taken in payment for provisions furnished to the island of Martinique 10 years ago. The late Government of France had always resisted this claim, and indeed issued, on the 22d of Dec. 1810, a Decree, declaring all such demands null and void. They now prayed the Chamber to solicit a project of a law for the revocation of that Decree; but the Committee recommended to the Chamber not to adopt the measure prayed for, as it would revive a crowd of demands and claims on the Government of a similar nature. The petition was disposed of by passing to the order of the day. Baron Delessert presented the Report of the Committee, recommending that real property to be chosen by the King from among the domains of the State, should be granted

to the Duke of Richelieu, and that the *Majorat* so to be erected in his favour should amount to 50,000 francs.

Another duel, of a political nature, has taken place at Paris on the 20th of Feb. M. de Mont Fezenzac, nephew of the deceased Duke de Feltre, and young Beaufoil de St. Aulair, author of a "Funeral Eulogy," injurious to the memory of the Duke, met and fought with swords. M. de Fezenzac was slightly wounded in the face, and the seconds immediately separated the two combatants.

A letter from Narbonne says, that "a soldier of the Legion of the Aude, who had obtained his leave of absence, and was going home, was attacked near Durban by a flock of wolves, that for some time had perpetrated in that neighbourhood the greatest ravages. The unfortunate man seemed to have vigorously defended himself with his sword, but he could not resist the number of his enemies. A wolf was found dead by the side of the mangled and half devoured body of this unhappy soldier."

Spain.—In an article from Spain, Ferdinand is described as now quite recovered from his grief, and transacting business as usual with his Ministers. It is publicly rumoured that M. de Cevallos has been again called to the Ministry of France: Father Cyrille, General of the Cordeliers, a species of wanderers, of which not less than 20,000 are said to be scattered over Spain, has been dismissed from the capital, but from what cause had not transpired. Patroles, civil and military, continued to traverse the streets of Madrid at all hours of the night, to guard against a surprise by the guerillas, whose force is said to be hourly increasing, and who are stated to be looked up to as the future saviours of the country. Several monks are said to have joined them.

Madrid.—Late advices from Madrid state, that at the beginning of March, the public tranquillity was on the point of being disturbed at Valencia, by a plot against the Governor, General Eliö. The General having been apprized of the rendezvous of the conspirators, (among whom were several officers) repaired thither with a few guards. One of the parties attacked him with a poniard, but only wounded him in the arm; for which attempt he paid the forfeit of his life, the General having run him through the heart with his sword. The rest of the conspirators were apprehended without occasioning the slightest interruption of the public peace.

ASIA.

Red Sea.—The Bombay Gazette, of the 14th instant, confirms the account which we gave in our Journal some time since, of an earthquake having been felt at Mocha on the 5th of June.

The same Gazette speaks of "two more travellers in the paths of Belzoni, having made their appearance in Egypt; the one a Mr. Bankes, an English gentleman, and the other a Chevalier Fredini, who has already visited Mount Sinai, and the Coptic Monasteries in the vicinity of Tor."

It is amusing enough to see a name like that of Mr. Bankes, which has been before the Public in the Quarterly Review, and other equally popular publications, as one of the most successful travellers in Upper Egypt and Nubia, and who had visited and taken drawings of the Temple of Ipsamboul, beyond the limits reached by any preceding traveller, Norden, Denon, Legh, Light, and indeed every other, with the exception of Mr. Buckhardt, long before Mr. Belzoni's first setting foot in Egypt,—now announced, when he comes out a second time to finish what he had begun, as one of the two more Travellers who had made their appearance to tread in the paths of Belzoni, a man who, whatever may have been his subsequent success, (and we were the first to give him the full share of credit for this,) came to Egypt for other purposes than antiquarian research, and not until after a failure in attempting to

construct a machine for raising water out of the Nile, to irrigate the Pasha's gardens, "determined to try his fortune in search of antiquities in Upper Egypt," but "subsequently relinquished the plan of travelling on his own account, and engaged himself to Mr. Salt and Mr. Burckhardt," (two private individuals, the latter, indeed, himself travelling on account of the African Association,) in order to go up and bring down the head of the statue falsely called Memnon, for which he was selected on account of his extraordinary powers, as a person of giant-strength.*

How far such a person is calculated to correct the errors of former travellers in Egypt, remains for time to determine; but there are few persons who are conversant with the learning, patience, sagacity, and talents, of those numerous authors who have already written on that country, and more particularly with the splendid Work of the French Savans, † which stands unrivalled as a monument of the Arts, notwithstanding the attempts of the Quarterly Reviewers to underrate its value, that will be disposed to hope for much additional light on Egyptian antiquities from Mr. Belzoni. Employed as he now is in Nubia, under the auspices of Mr. Salt and Mr. Banks, the former a professed Artist, and the latter a gentleman of first-rate acquirements as an Antiquarian and classic scholar, he may be found particularly useful in removing fragments that would enrich the collections of the British Museum, and in this he will render essential aids, if not to the cultivation of the Arts, (since this will derive little benefit from such spoils,) at least to the gratification of public curiosity.

The notice given of the Chevalier Fredini in the Bombay Gazette, states that he had already visited the Coptic monasteries in the vicinity of Tor. It happens however that the monasteries in the vicinity of Tor, and particularly that of Santa Catherina on Mount Sinai, are Greek and not Coptic. The Copts are peculiar to Egypt, and are held to be descendants of the ancient Egyptians, as all who are conversant with Egyptian history will be aware. Their religion, though Christian, differs materially from that of the Greeks, and the monasteries and holy places of the latter are held in no esteem by the Copts, who, except in Egypt and Abyssinia, where they are numerous and wealthy, are not to be found anywhere living either in bodies or monasteries, and have only a small and mean portion of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, where they make the pilgrimage at Easter to visit their Saviour's Tomb.

The following paragraph regarding the Chevalier Fredini is given in the same Paper:—

"This traveller departed from Italy in the autumn of 1817, and proceeding to Egypt, was the second who entered into the Pyramid of Cephrenes, and accompanied Lord Belmore into Nubia. He has also travelled to Idumea, Philicia, Judea, Samaria, Galilee, Phenicia, Syria, and Mesopotamia. After having performed a very dangerous journey, and visited the ruins of Thebes, Memphis, Ascalon, Tyre, Sidon, Antioch, and Jerusalem, he reached Balbec and Palmyra. Returned into Egypt, he crossed the Red-Sea, and visited Mounts Horeb and Sinai. He now meditates proceeding to Babylon, and from thence through Persia into India."

Philicia is a country of which we have never before heard, and we should have thought it an error of some ignorant transcriber for *Phoenicia*, were not that afterwards mentioned; and *Judea*, *Samaria*, *Galilee*, and *Phoenicia*, are but provinces of the present Syria: so that to enumerate them together is just as if it should be said of a Traveller that he had visited England, and Kent, and Sussex, and Surrey; or India, and Bengal, and Bahar,

* See Quarterly Review, No. 38, p. 423.

† This splendid Work is now in the Library of the Asiatic Society at Calcutta.

and Orissa. These, however, are unquestionably the mistakes of those who report his travels, rather than communications of his own.

We are glad to hear that he intends to prosecute his journey still farther, and to come by the interesting route of Mesopotamia and Babylon to India. We have no doubt, indeed, that before half a century has passed, the land route between Europe and India will be as much followed by all who have health and fortune adequate to the undertaking, as the passage by sea;—and it does not require a moment's consideration to decide which would be productive of the greatest advantages in every point of view.

Another communication of some interest is gathered from this quarter, and communicated in the *Bombay Gazette* in the following paragraph:

"*Wahabees.*—Though we find that the Wahabee chief Abdallah, and some of his officers, were beheaded at Constantinople in December last, and that another victory had also been gained over them, in which the chieftain who succeeded Abdallah was slain, yet we find their measures still vigorous and their courage still unshaken. The daughter of a former chief, has now the command; and as she is a woman of extraordinary talents, she has infused into her followers an enthusiasm, that will again lead them to victory."

On this we have only to remark that from the most recent information by the way of the Persian Gulph, which is nearest to the seat of the Wahabee power,—as on the whole of the west of Arabia forming the shore of the Red Sea, they have not a single spot, while they have been routed from Mecca, Medina, and even Derryah their great inland Desert capital, chased from thence to Lahsa on the sea shore, and even driven at last from that port down towards Ras-ul-Khyma, just within the mouth of the Persian Gulph, and the only place of consequence now in their possession,—we have every reason to believe that their power is effectually crushed, and that nothing is wanting but the sea-expedition that is promised to be sent from Bombay after the rains to destroy their ports and vessels, to root them completely out.

Whether the circumstance of a female commander being at their head, is a new fact, or only an old one in a new dress, we cannot pronounce; but we remember that as long ago as the year 1813, when Mohammed Ali Pasha was commencing the war in person, which has been so successfully terminated by his son Ibrahim, there was then a distinguished female reported to be at their head. She was said to be honored and venerated as a second Joan of Arc, and like her too was a reputed Virgin. The defence of cities and fortresses were currently reported to be given up to her charge; and like her illustrious prototype, she had already, if any faith could be put in rumours, proved the divinity of her appointment by prodigies of valour! Since this period, however, though all their strong cities have been taken, we have not heard a word about this renowned Virgin, and we suspect that this is her spectre again conjured up to re-kindle some spark of hope among the adherents of the now nearly vanquished and annihilated party.

Calcutta.—We understand that "The Stamp Office Seal," stated in the Hurkaru of the 7th instant to have been lately seized by the Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, proves to be an engraved plate bearing an imitation of one of the old Stamps, rescinded since the 1st of May 1814, by the first Regulation of that year, differing both in shape and inscription from those at present in use. Whatever mischief therefore may have been done, must have preceded the period noticed; but as no mention is made of the requisite Counter-Treasury-Stamp, it is probable that the scheme had not been matured. The value of the Stamp on the forged plate is eight annas.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

The Duke of NORTHUMBERLAND, and Lord HOWARD, of Effingham, took the oaths and their seats.

Admiral FRANK and others brought up several private Bills from the Commons, which were read a first time.

PRISONS.

Lord SEDMOUTH rose to call their Lordship's attention to the paper which he had, in obedience to the commands of the Prince Regent, laid on the table, in pursuance of the Address, moved by the Noble Marquis, for the returns of the State of Prisons and Penitentiary Houses. He had the satisfaction of stating, that the manner in which these returns appeared to be made, was calculated to remove the apprehension which the Noble Marquis had entertained, of some inaccuracy in drawing them up. From the examination he himself had given the returns, he did not think that there could be any material imperfection in them. Every pains had certainly been taken to produce accuracy. Letters had been written to all the Sheriffs of Counties, requiring returns of the state of all the gaols under their superintendence. All the Clerks of the Peace had also been directed to make similar returns of the prisons under their control or management. Similar directions had been sent to the Magistrates of cities; and he was happy to state, that with one or two exceptions, the directions had been given correctly and complied with in the returns. If any deficiency should appear, he should be happy to see it pointed out; and assured their Lordships that he would use every endeavour to have it corrected without delay. From England and Wales the returns were nearly complete, as well as those from Scotland; but some were still wanting from Ireland. Upon the whole, about five-sixths of the returns had been received, and he regarded them as in a state of sufficient completeness to be referred to a Committee of their Lordships' House. With respect to the number of persons committed, convicted, and executed, their Lordships were now accurately informed, by returns regularly made for the whole country, from 1805, when the regulation commenced, down to the last year. There was also a return for the county of Middlesex and the city of London, of the convictions and executions, from 1794 to 1808. It was with great satisfaction he could state, on the authority of these returns, that there had been a decrease of crimes during the last year. The diminution, it was true, was not considerable, but still it was gratifying to observe.

It was further gratifying to observe, that a decrease had taken place in Middlesex and London. In the county of Middlesex it appeared that the diminution had been proportionally greater than in any other county. Huntingdon and Rutland excepted. Some persons had been of opinion that the state of the prisons was the principal cause of the increase of crimes during late years: others had attributed that increase to the circumstances in which the country was placed. The first proposition, he believed, could only be maintained by those who had paid no attention to the many acts of the legislature which had been passed for the regulation and management of prisons, and to the many other obvious causes of the increase of crimes, besides that on which they had fixed. It was indeed, too much to say that the increase of crimes was chiefly to be imputed to the state of the prisons. He had little hesitation in asserting, that had every prison in the kingdom been in that state which the most benevolent person could have wished, that still the circumstances in which the country had been placed would have increased them. The pressure of the necessary burdens which the country had sustained, the deficiency in the demand for labour, the number of individuals discharged from the army and navy, and all the other circumstances of derangement into which the country had been placed by the sudden change from war to peace, formed a variety of causes which could not fail to induce a tendency to crimes, even if the gaols had been in the best possible state with respect to the means of classification and labour. To look at the state of the gaols as the only cause of the evil which their Lordship had to consider, would be taking a very imperfect view of the subject, and one that would be likely to lead to a very incomplete remedy. Though the best plans had been devised for the classification of prisoners, the crowded state of the gaols, which the increase of crimes had occasioned, would have rendered the proper execution of these plans impracticable. To find an adequate re-

medy for the evil, their Lordships must revert to the real causes of that enormous increase of crimes which had so justly attracted their attention. They must apply their minds to discover the means of removing those causes, and of effectually diminishing crimes, and, above all, that master crime which year after year swelled the melancholy catalogue laid before Parliament.

The state the criminal law, as it respected punishments, would also demand their Lordships' attention. By some that law was held out as a sanguinary code. Others had conceived that lenity in enforcing it was a great cause of the evil under which the country laboured. As to the supposition that the execution of the laws had become more sanguinary, he conceived that it was completely contradicted by the returns on the table. It appeared, from the returns for the County of Middlesex and London, which commenced in the year 1792, down to 1805, when the regular returns began, that the annual average number of convictions was 62, and of executions 52. From the latter period to the present time, the average number of convictions was 107, and of executions only 19. This statement certainly did not exhibit anything like a sanguinary character in the execution of the laws. It might indeed be a question, whether in some instances they had not been administered with too much leniency. On this part of the question he could not help observing, that one means of remedying the evil of the increase of crimes would be to take care that the punishments short of death were strictly enforced. He was sorry to say, that in consequence of unavoidable circumstances, the punishment of transportation had lost many of its salutary terrors. The number of persons liable to transportation had so greatly increased within the last seven years, that when they arrived at the place of their destination, it was difficult to find the means of classifying or properly disposing of them. In the hulks, however, a classification had taken place. Religious instruction was administered, and constant and regular labour performed. A regulation had, also, within these three years been adopted, which had proved of the greatest advantage, with reference to the behaviour of the convicts. It had been thought proper to discharge those who behaved in an exemplary manner, upon certificates to that effect. The instances were few in which the persons so recommended were not pardoned, and he was happy to say, that the instances were also few in which the persons who had experienced that favour were found to return to their former situation. He should not enter into the question of the propriety of confining convicts in hulks. That system had been resorted to on the loss of our American Colonies; and whether it was right or wrong originally, it was certain that it was now greatly improved: this the returns on their Lordships' table would show. There was another branch of the subject—imprisonment in gaols for offences; which, from the reports of the Magistrates in different parts of the country, had ceased to answer the great purpose of punishment, namely, the prevention of crimes. Those who attribute the increase of crimes to the state of the prisons are generally of opinion that the object of making imprisonment effectual in this respect, would be attained by a reform of the gaols. It certainly ought to be their Lordships' aim to make such regulations, that those who entered a gaol might not become more corrupt than before; but, on the contrary, that they should leave it improved in their habits and morals. He must, however, at the same time contend, that comfort and classification were not the sole objects to which their Lordships ought to look.

Imprisonment, to produce any good effect, must preserve a penal character. If a person who had been guilty of an offence left his prison with his mind improved, it was right that he should also carry with him a painful recollection of the punishment to which he had rendered himself liable. It was not fit that he should have to give to his neighbours, and those with whom he might afterwards associate, such an account of the situation in which he had been placed, as would diminish the salutary terror of the punishment of imprisonment. While looking to the communication of religious instruction, and the improvement of morals, their Lordships would always bear to mind that prisons ought to be instruments of punishment. He did not mean to say that much might not be done by a good system of prison discipline, and due attention ought to be directed to that important object; but it would be found that there were many local prisons, the abuses of which depended on circumstances which could not be corrected without great labour and expence. He wished to go into the inquiry with a full conviction of rendering the investigation useful. On that ground he wished to call their Lordships' attention to the real causes of the increase of crimes. The information laid on the table must form the basis of the inquiry. The evil was one which called upon their Lordships to

apply their utmost labours to remove. We might be a great, rich and a powerful nation; but how could we expect these blessings to continue, if we did not remove those causes of crimes which were calculated to undermine our greatness. However high we might hold our heads, we ought never to forget that the only true foundation of national prosperity was a religious and moral people. Under these impressions he should move, that a select Committee be appointed to consider of the papers presented on the 19th and 23d of the present month relative to the state of the gaols, prisons, and crimes in the United Kingdom, and to report thereon.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN had heard the speech of the Noble Viscount with great satisfaction, and was glad he had taken up the subject. It was with much satisfaction he found that the object which he had in view, when he first addressed their Lordships on the subject, came now recommended to them by greater authority. He must, however, observe, that the nature of the inquiry proposed by the Noble Viscount greatly exceeded, in magnitude and extent, that which he meant to propose. The Noble Viscount's motion referred all the papers on the table, relating not merely to prisons, but to the increase of crimes, to the Committee. In one limited sense this latter part of the inquiry would be of advantage, in enabling their Lordships to ascertain how far the state of the prisons was adequate to the increase of offences; but to go into all the causes of crimes, would be an inquiry of too large a description to lead to any speedy or practical result. The Noble Viscount had adverted to persons who, he said, supposed that the state of prisons was the only cause of the increase of crimes. Who these persons were, he was at a loss to know. The only opinion he had ever heard held on the subject was, not that the state of prisons was the only cause, but that it was a great accessory and accelerating cause of this evil. It was because the other causes required too deep a consideration that he objected to going into that part of the inquiry. It would be better were their Lordships to confine themselves to a cause which they could reasonably hope to remove. Unless the Committee received a far larger instruction than appeared in the reference of the Noble Viscount, it would be impossible for them to investigate all the causes of the increase of crimes; and if they did obtain sufficient authority, the inquiry would be too tedious to produce that prompt remedy which the case required, and which, by confining their inquiry, they might speedily apply. If they were to go into the consideration of the criminal law, there were about 750 Acts which they would have to examine. They would have to inquire how far these laws were consistent with their object; how far many of them were inconsistent with each other; and how far they might be found capable of carrying with them the feelings and opinion of the public. They would have to enter into speculations on the effect of the criminal laws, which had engaged the attention of the ablest authors and the greatest legislators. How far it was advisable for a Committee on the state of prisons to take up this wide, but certainly not unimportant inquiry, he left for their Lordships' consideration. He confessed, for his own part, that if their inquiry was persisted in, he must go into a Committee with little more than the hope of obtaining, in some few respects, a more uniform rule than at present existed for the imprisonment of prisoners. It was possible that the Committee might be the means of establishing an equal and impartial rule of management. He did not say this from a feeling that any intentional partiality was at present manifested. The sentences of the Judges might be in all similar cases the same, and the intention of the Magistrates to see them strictly executed most sincere; yet from the nature of local jurisdictions it was impossible but that the most glaring inequalities would take place in the punishment of imprisonment. Another important object which he thought might be accomplished, was the laying down a distinct rule respecting the treatment of prisoners before and after conviction (*Hear, hear*). The Noble Viscount had told their Lordships, that in any regulations for the government of gaols they ought not to lose sight of the penal character of imprisonment; but it surely must be the greatest injustice when that penal character was allowed to commence before conviction. There ought, therefore, to be one system of imprisonment for persons charged with offences, and another for those found guilty; and the latter should besides be made subject to some regular plan of classification. Another advantage which might be hoped for from the Committee, if its labours were confined to really practicable objects, would be the compelling gaols of local jurisdiction to adopt the general prison discipline, or, where that could not be done, to transfer their prisoners to the nearest county gaol.—Lastly, to devise the means of bringing the state of the prisons annually before Parliament and the country, may be found an object worthy of the attention of the Committee. Above all, it may be found practica-

able to effect the establishment of some general system of labour, which might be made the means of supporting the expense of the gaols, as well as of reforming the prisoners. The expectations he had of the advantage with respect to moral improvement to be derived from a plan of this kind, would not appear too sanguine if their Lordships paid attention to the important facts which were stated by Mr. Gurney, in an account of a visit which he had lately paid to prisons in different parts of England and Scotland. In that work their Lordships would see the great advantage of a system of labour on a comparison of the state of the prisons of Glasgow and Manchester. The circumstances of the population of each of these places was as similar as possible. Yet such was the effect of a regular system of labour in the gaol of Glasgow, that not above one-third of the prisoners, once committed, were ever found to return: whereas, in Manchester, the number which returned was more than two-thirds. It was but justice, however, to observe, that the want of this system of labour in the gaol of Manchester, did not arise from any fault in the magistrates or the keeper, but from its situation; and that measures are taking to render the adoption of improvements similar to those which are established at Glasgow practicable.

The question being put, was agreed to; after which, the Committee was appointed, and ordered to meet on Saturday next at two o'clock. Among the Members are—the Lord-Chancellor, the Lord President, the Marquis of Lansdown, the Earl of Carnarvon, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Lonsdale, the Earl of Mulgrave, Lords Holland, Grenville, Beauchamp, Sidmouth, Auckland, Kenyon, the Bishop of Chester, Earl Fitzwilliam, &c.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE, AUGUST 13, 1819.

The Most Noble the Governor General has postponed the College Disputations till Thursday, the 19th instant, on which day they will take place, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

J. MACRA, Major, A. D. C.

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 7, 1819.

In pursuance of the original views of Government in raising the Cuttack Legion, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the addition of another Company of Infantry to that Corps, to be composed of Paiks, of the undermentioned strength, and on the same rates of Pay as drawn by the corresponding ranks in the Legion.

1 Subadar, 2 Jemadars, 7 Havildars, 7 Naicks, 1 Bugler, and 120 Privates.

The foregoing arrangement is to have effect from the 13th of June last, the date on which, conformably to instructions from Government, the formation of the Company commenced.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the tender of Collypersaud Dutt to renew the present Contract for the supply of River Sloops for the transportation of Troops, Stores and Provisions, &c. from Calcutta to Ships at Diamond Harbour, Kedgeree, Coxe's Island, and Saugor, and from the Ships at those places to Calcutta, which expires on the 25th instant, for a further period of three years, upon the existing terms and conditions.

The renewal of the Contract in question is to take effect from the date above mentioned.

WM. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mili. Dept.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta, August 9, 1819.

The appointment by Major General Sir Dyson Marshall, K. C. B. of Lieutenant Marshall, 29th Regiment N. I. to do duty as Interpreter with the 21st L. D. on their passage down the river, and to proceed with them by water from Cawnpore, is confirmed.

Bombardier Thomas Robinson is promoted to the rank of Serjeant, and appointed overseer under the Barrack Master of the 1st or Dum Dum division.

Mr. J. H. Love is posted as Hospital Steward to the Horse Artillery Brigade, and directed to join.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

Lieutenant Colonel Pennington, Artillery Horse Brigade, from 1st October to 31st January, to the Presidency, in order to apply for furlough.

Lieutenant Colonel E. P. Wilson, 2nd Battalion 16th Regiment, from 3rd October to 3rd April, to visit the Presidency, on his private affairs.

Assistant Surgeon Woodburn, 1st Rohillah Cavalry, from 16th July to 31st August, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 10th August.

In furtherance of General Orders by Government dated the 24th ultimo, the following is henceforward to be the complement of men for every two guns of Light Artillery.

When manned by European and Gun Lascars.

Europeans.—Sergeant 1, Corporal 1, Rank and File 12.—Gun Lascars, Havildar, or Naick 1, Privates 16.

When manned by Natives wholly.

Golundauze Havildar 1, Naick 1, Privates 16.—Gun Lascars, Havildar, or Naick 1, Privates 12.

The Commandant of Artillery will immediately complete the Companies of Gun Lascars to the increased Establishment, authorized by the above-mentioned General Order, and will direct all detached details of Artillery to be furnished agreeably to the scale now laid down.

As the Companies of Gun Lascars attached to the European Artillery exceed in strength those attached to the Battalion of Native Artillery, they are to be removed as seldom as possible from the one to the other. When such exchanges become necessary, the Gun Lascar Company removed from the Native to the European Artillery, as must always be completed to the strength required for the latter.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence.

Brevet Capt. Bradby, 2d Bat. 4th Regt. from 15th Sept. to 15th Nov. to the Presidency, in order to apply for furl. on sick certificate.

(Signed) JAMES NICOL, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

By the Commander in Chief, Head Quarters, Calcutta, Aug. 11, 1819.

Sergeant Chatterton, attached to the 2d Company of Pioneers, is appointed to act as Overseer under the Barrack Master of the Nerbuddah Division.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, August 12, 1819.

The Commander in Chief has observed by the reports of a Medical Committee that Chattah Sing, Sepoy, 2d Battalion 1st Regiment, and Purbhoo Tewary, Sepoy, 1st Battalion 14th Regiment, have rendered themselves unfit for Field Service by wilfully neglecting the means of recovery prescribed to them, and thus bringing on intentionally a stiffness of their joints, with a view to obtain the benefit of the Invalid Establishment. In order to punish such unworthy conduct, His Excellency has directed them to be dismissed from the Service; and he requests Officers in Command of Native Corps will cause the General Orders of the 23d May, 1817, to be again explained to their Men, acquainting them with this recent instance of a fraudulent attempt to gain admission to the Invalid Establishment, and of the consequences which will always attend such unworthy practices.

In obedience to instructions from the Governor General in Council, the Commander in Chief is pleased to direct that a Committee, composed of the undermentioned Officers, shall assemble in Fort William, for the purpose of inspecting and reporting on some pieces of Ordnance, with their Carriages, which have been sent out by the Honourable the Court of Directors.

President—Colonel Grace, Artillery.

Members—Major Wood, Engineer and Executive Officer, Fort William; Captain Swiney, Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance; Captain Lindsay, Artillery, Superintendent Half-wrought Material Yard; Captain Parby, Artillery.

The Committee will conduct its examination of the Guns, in communication with the Military Board, and the Proceedings are to be transmitted to the Adjutant General of the Army, through the Commandant of Artillery, who will take that opportunity of submitting his sentiments on the subject of them.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence.

Lieutenant J. Lumsden, Artillery, Horse Brigade, to the Presidency, on his private affairs, from the 15th September, 1819, to the 15th March, 1820.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Extract from the Honorable Court's Letter, dated 1st Dec. 1818.

Political letter Bombay, dated 22d August, 1815.

Para. 267 a 78 Military letter 24th February 1818.

Para. 116 a 27 do. dated 25th June 1816.

Para. 2d. Ditto 7th August 19 a 78.—ditto 16th do. 2 a 4.—ditto 18th Dec. 46 a 60, and 80 a 91.

Proceedings of an investigation into certain abuses in the Commissariat Department in the Deccan, discovered in the examination of charges of a treasonable nature preferred against Joseph de Souza, a Portuguese, employed in that Department, in consequence of which Lieut. Colonel Harris, Assist. Commissary Gen. and his Assist. Lieutenant Tweedy, were suspended from their Offices. Lieutenant Colonel Harris has been twice tried in the Recorder's Court.

1st. On charge of conspiring with Pooneakhoty to defraud the Company: 2d, for uttering a forged Bill, and on both occasions acquitted Pooneakhoty, a Native, who had been employed by Lieut. Colonel Harris in every Department of the Commissariat, tried also on that Court, and on two Indictments for forgery, convicted. The Government on the consideration that the acquittal of Lieut. Colonel Harris on the first trial, arose from legal exceptions to the evidence against him, and that he refused to give evidence on the second trial of Pooneakhoty, lest he might criminate himself, and being of opinion that there has at least been gross negligence of conduct and criminal laxity of principle on the part of Lieutenant Colonel Harris, recommend to the Court that he may be dismissed. Memorial from Lieut. Colonel Harris, denying the charges brought against him, complaining of cruelty and oppression by the Government, and desiring to be tried by a Court Martial, forwarded.

2d. We have perused with attention the voluminous documents relating to the case of Lieutenant Col. Harris, and have seen with deep concern the nefarious practices which have been brought to light, by the evidence on the trial of that Officer and of the Native agent Pooneakhoty.

3d. We do not think it necessary to enter into the detail of these proceedings, and shall content ourselves with informing you of the result of our deliberate investigation of them.

4th. We are disposed to consider it upon the whole unsuitable that you did not act up to your original resolution of bringing Lieut. Colonel Harris to a Court Martial, as the delay which ensued has furnished that officer with grounds of complaint, not wholly unfounded; We are well aware of the reasons which influenced your determination, and of their real weight; still the denial of a Court Martial to an Officer strongly desiring to be so tried, is a measure of apparent hardship, and he has not failed in his memorial to urge that hardship, and he still calls for the decision of a Military tribunal.

5th. Even at this late period, we should be inclined to accede to his request, and to grant him a Court Martial, with a view to a decision on the whole of his case unfettered by the technical difficulties of a Court of law, were we not advised by high authority that such a proceeding would be contrary to usage after a recorded verdict or acquittal.

6th. We are however so thoroughly and intimately persuaded of the unsuitability of Lieut. Colonel Harris for any public charge, and of the unseemliness of his continuance in our Military service, stigmatized as his character has been on the Records of your Government with gross negligence of conduct and criminal laxity of principle, stigmas the justice of which his own evidence goes but too far to establish, that approving entirely of your having suspended him from the situation of Assistant Commissary General, we hereby further direct that Lieutenant Colonel Harris be informed by the Commander in Chief, that on tendering his resignation of the service, he has our permission to retire on the full pay of his rank to which his length of Service would under ordinary circumstances entitle him.

7th. We have induced thus to mitigate the severity of the Sentence recommended by you from the following considerations, namely,

1st. The verdict of acquittal pronounced in his favour by the criminal Court.

2d. The consequent impossibility of bringing him according to his own desire to a Court Martial, and

3d. The state of suspense which from various causes he has so long endured, circumstances which seem to entitle him to as indulgent a decision, as can be afforded consistently with what is due to the credit of the service, and the respectability of our army.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish the following Extracts of the Hon'ble Court's letter in the Military Department, dated the 11th and 27th November and 16th December, 1818, 6th January, 1819, and separate para. dated 16th January, 1819.

The Certificate to be furnished under the 5th paragraph of the orders dated 27th November, in the case of wounded officers who may be residing at or in the immediate vicinity of the Presidency, to entitle them to a continuance of the pension, is to be obtained from the Medical Board; and it will be incumbent on those who may have sent down their Certificate from an outstation, whenever their duty or other circumstances may call them to the Presidency, to appear before the Medical Board, and after inspection to transmit their Certificates to the Adjutant General of the Army, for the purpose of being submitted to Government.

Explanation.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal

Sir,
Having observing in your Calcutta Journal of the 10th Instant an Epistle bearing the Signature of one Gour Mohun Chund whom I suspecting to be me I do by this writing inform you that it is not me some evil designing person wrote in my false name and sent for publishing in your Journal

"Honor and shame from no Condition rise
Act well your part and there all the honor lies"

SHAKESPEARE'S HAMLET

I am Sir,
Your great devoted Servant,

The 12th of Augt 1819. GOUR MOHUN CHUND
Writer in the Board of Trade.

Sir,
Please to publish the above in your Journal to-morrow.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

At Poona, on the 7th of July, by the Reverend Mr. Wade, Captain Robert Thew, of the Bombay Artillery, to Miss Anne Sainthill Staley.

At Poona, on the 7th of July, by the Reverend Mr. Wade, Conductor William Pollock, of the Poona Auxiliary Force, to Mrs. M. Law.

BIRTHS.

At Chowringhee, on the 10th of August, the Lady of James Young, Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Bombay, on the 15th of July, Lieutenant Thompson, of His Majesty's 65th Regiment.

EUROPE DEATHS.

Sudden Death—Captain Wilson, of the licensed East India ship Mary, was at Lloyds on the 19th of January last, about three o'clock, whence he went home to his lodgings, in Great Prescott Street, to dinner, at five o'clock; shortly after, it was announced that he was found dead in the yard. His death was occasioned, it is supposed, by an enlargement of the heart.

Passengers.

Passengers embarked from Bombay on the Lowther Castle.

Mrs. Purby; Miss Fordyce; R. Torin, Esq. Civil Service Captain Clubly; Elizabeth Rhodes; Mr. James Bone.

On the Lady Borringdon.

Mrs. Maxwell and Infant Child; Mrs. Lewis and three Children; Mrs. Eckford; Mrs. McIntosh; Colonel Steward; Major Cassidy; Captain Morrison; Lieutenant Mackintosh; Miss Moor; Miss Lodwick; Master Best; Master Eckford; seventy-five Military Invalids, seven Women, and five Invalids.

Printed at the Union Press, in Garstin's Buildings, near the Bankshall and the Exchange.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Aug. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From whence	Left
12 Northumbrian.	British	T. Lawson	Penang	June 9
13 Favorite.	French	M. Vanlom	Havre	Feb. 28
13 Palladium	Amer.	H. Larcon	Boston	Jau. 27

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

(None)

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

July. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From whence	Left
12 Robarts	British	G. Browne	China	—

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

July. Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
9 Lowther Castle	British	C. Grant	China
9 Charles Grant	British	H. Scott	China
9 Stokesby	British	W. Henderson	London
11 Lady Borringdon	British	G. C. Living	London

Nautical Notices.

The following ships, mentioned in yesterday's report, have arrived here.

The Northumbrian, T. Lawson, from Penang the 9th of June, and Pedier the 28th of July.

The Favorite, M. Vanlom, from Havre the 28th of February, and Bourbon the 7th of July.

The Palladium, H. Larcon, from Boston the 27th of January, and Leghorn the 17th of April.

The Palladium spoke on the 11th of July, the Honorable Company's ship Bombay, from St. Helena the 10th of June, with another Indianman in company, bound to China.

The Honorable Company's ship Marchioness of Ely was spoken on the Line, early in March, all well; and about the same time the Prince Regent was at St. Helena.

The loss of the ship Oswin, Captain Kay, which was yesterday reported to have foundered off the Cape, is confirmed by Letters from the Commander. As we suspected, however, the vessel did not "founder in a heavy gale of wind," as was at first stated, but sprung a leak, and was abandoned by her Commander and Crew, from the impossibility of keeping her afloat by the pumps. The following particulars of this event are from the *Hurkara* of yesterday:—

"Letters from the Cape and St. Helena, have yielded us some items of intelligence beyond what we were before possessed of. The most interesting article of these has reference to the fate of the ship Oswin, giving an account of the catastrophe and its consequences, on the authority of the Commander himself. The following statement, therefore, of the circumstances attending her loss, may be regarded as perfectly correct.

"She had got round the Cape before the 29th January, on which day she sprung a leak, having before experienced a heavy sea on the Lagunas Bank, which occasioned her to make water. The leak was very serious, and both pumps were kept constantly going for twenty-four hours, without being able to gain upon it. On the contrary, at noon on the 30th, there were five feet water in the hold, and the greatest exertions that could be used were unable to prevent its increasing fast. In this critical situation, the only chance that remained for those on board of escaping her inevitable fate, depended on their preparations for quitting her, and accordingly the long boat was got out, and water, bread, as well as such necessities as could be readily got at, were put into her. Embarking in the boat the Commander and Crew steered for Saint Helena, and were from the 31st of January to the 12th of February, exposed to great sufferings and anxiety, until they reached St. Helena. During this time they ran about 1400 miles, and were particularly fortunate in making the Island to a mile. All who had been on board were saved with only the clothes that they wore, as nothing could be brought away besides, with the single exception of the Mail. They afterwards proceeded to England, as we have already stated, in one of the Company's China ships."